REMARKS

Claims 1 through 18 are pending in the Application.

Claims 17 and 18 are new.

Claims 1 through 16 have been rejected.

Claims 1 through 5, 7 through 11, 13, 14 and 16 have been amended.

Examiner has rejected claims 1 through 16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over USPN 5,717,941 (Yoshida) in view of USPN 6,686,930 (Powers). Applicant has amended the claims to emphasize the subject matter Applicant regards as the invention. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection as to the claims as amended. Below, Applicant sets out subject matter in each of the independent claims that is not disclosed or suggested by the cited art. On at least this basis, all the claims are patentable over the cited art.

Discussion of Independent Claim 1

Independent claim 1 sets out a method of scanning multi-sided documents. In claim 1, a TWAIN source is used to control scanning of multiple sides of a multi-sided document by a scanning device. The TWAIN source produces a composite image by tiling the images of individual sides of the multi-sided document vertically, horizontally, or a combination of vertical and horizontal placements. A TWAIN protocol is used to transfer the composite image from the TWAIN source to an application running on a computing device. This is not disclosed or suggested by the cited art.

Yoshida does not disclose or suggest a TWAIN source or any use of a TWAIN source.

Powers discloses a TWAIN source, but does not disclose or suggest that a TWAIN source produces a composite image by tiling the images of individual sides of a multi-sided document.

Particularly, in Powers, an image processing application controls creation of the destination image. In Powers, the TWAIN source transfers a source image

which is an image of only one side of a document. See, column 6, line 10 through 45. After the application 514 receives the scan information from the TWAIN source, the application 514 makes the information available to the paster 542 which then combines the information with the destination image information where it is presented to a user. See column 10, line 59 through column 11, line 4. As seen from Figure 5, paster 542 resides in the image processing application 514, not the TWAIN image source 518.

As is clear from Figure 5, in Powers, the image processing application is used to stitch images together. Powers does not disclose or suggest that a TWAIN source produces a composite image, as set out in claim 1 of the present case. The use of a TWAIN source to produce a composite image which is then transferred to an application, as set out in claim 1, is not disclosed or suggest by the art cited by Examiner.

Discussion of Independent Claim 7

Independent claim 7 sets out a method of scanning multi-sided documents. In claim 7, a TWAIN source is used to control scanning of multiple sides of a multi-sided document by a scanning device. A single composite image for the multi-sided document is transferred from the TWAIN source to a TWAIN application. The single composite image is composed of vertically tiled images. Each of the vertically tiled images is an image of one side of the multi-sided document. This is not disclosed or suggested by the cited art.

Yoshida does not disclose or suggest a TWAIN source or any use of a TWAIN source.

Powers discloses a TWAIN source, but does not disclose or suggest that a TWAIN source produces a composite image by tiling the images of individual sides of a multi-sided document.

As discussed above, in Powers, an image processing application controls creation of the destination image. In Powers, the TWAIN source transfers a source

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image which is an image of only one side of a document. See, column 6, line 10 through 45. After the application 514 receives the scan information from the TWAIN source, the application 514 makes the information available to the paster 542 which then combines the information with the destination image information where it is presented to a user. See column 10, line 59 through column 11, line 4. As seen from Figure 5, paster 542 resides in the image processing application 514, not the TWAIN image source 518.

As is clear from Figure 5, in Powers, the image processing application is used to stitch images together. Powers does not disclose or suggest that a TWAIN source produces a composite image, as set out in claim 7 of the present case. The use of a TWAIN source to produce a composite image which is then transferred to a TWAIN application, as set out in claim 7, is not disclosed or suggest by the art cited by Examiner.

Discussion of Independent Claim 13

Independent claim 13 sets out a method of scanning documents. In claim 7, a TWAIN source user interface is displayed. The TWAIN source user interface allows a user to select scanning of a multi-sided document. This is no disclosed or suggested by the cited art.

Yoshida does not disclose or suggest a TWAIN source or any use of a TWAIN source user interface. Powers does not disclose or suggest that a TWAIN source user interface allows a user to select scanning of a multi-sided document.

Claim 13 also indicates that when scanning of a multi-sided document is selected by the user, the TWAIN source creates a single composite image that includes images of all sides of the multi-sided document. The TWAIN source forwards the single composite image from the TWAIN source to an application running on a computing. This is not disclosed or suggested by the cited art.

Yoshida does not disclose or suggest a TWAIN source or any use of a TWAIN source user interface.

Powers discloses a TWAIN source, but does not disclose or suggest that a TWAIN source creates a single composite image that includes images of all sides of the multi-sided document.
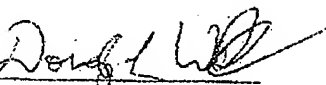
As discussed above, in Powers, an image processing application controls creation of the destination image. In Powers, the TWAIN source transfers a source image which is an image of only one side of a document. See, column 6, line 10 through 45. After the application 514 receives the scan information from the TWAIN source, the application 514 makes the information available to the paster 542 which then combines the information with the destination image information where it is presented to a user. See column 10, line 59 through column 11, line 4. As seen from Figure 5, paster 542 resides in the image processing application 514, not the TWAIN image source 518.

As is clear from Figure 5, in Powers, the image processing application is used to stitch images together. Powers does not disclose or suggest that a TWAIN source creates a single composite image that includes images of all sides of the multi-sided document, as set out in claim 13.

Applicant believes this Amendment has placed the present application in condition for allowance and favorable action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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